BLAINE AT PORTLAND.

THE MAINE STATESMAN'S FIRST CAMPAIGN SPEECH.

An Audience of Three Thousand People Gather to Hear the Plumed Knight.

Hon. Warner Miller, of New York. Congressman Reed and Others Address the Meeting.

The American Party Convention Splits and the New York and California Delegates Nominate a Ticket

With James L. Curtis, of New York, and James II. Greer as Standard Bearers -The Other Delegates Declare the Action Unworthy of the American Party.

WEATHER BULLETINS.

SIGNAL OFFICE, WICHITA, Kan., Aug., 15.—The highest temperature was 97°; the lowest720, mean 81.50. The wind was fresh southerly and the weather warm and clear, with stationary

low barometer. The maximum velocity of wind S W 20 miles per hour at 9:55 a. m.

Mean barometer, 29,779 inches. Mean humidity 5s per cent.
FRED L. JOHNSON,

Observer. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15-The indications for thirty-six hours, commencing Tuesday, August 16, at 7 a. m., are as follows:

For Missouri: Local rains: local storms in the northern portion; cooler except near ly stationary temperature in southern portions; winds generally southerly.

For Kansas: Rain; local storms; cooler

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 15.-A great mass meeting was held in this city hall this afternoon to express welcome to Hon. James G. Blaine. Three thousand persons were present. When Mr. Blaine appeared in the corridor of the building a great shout went up from the crowd outside and was re-echoed by the throngs in the hall-men cheering and the ladies waving their handkerchiefs. As the gentleman ascended the platform, Gen. Harry B. Cleves was called upon to preside. He spoke briefly upon introducing Mr. Blaine, Mr. Blaine, in opening his speech, referred to the Democratic clamor about "trusts," which he said were largely private affairs, with which President Cleveland nor any private citizen has any right to interfere. He denied that they were the outgrowth of a protective tariff, declared that "England is literally plastered all over with, under

her system of free trade, with trusts."

In Maine we are not able to devote ourselves to the affairs of the national election but primarily to the state election. and I am glad that both parties have party nominated gentlemen of unexceptional personal character and respectability, standing high in their community, against whom, personally, nothing can be said. That applies equally to Mr. Putnam and Mr. Burleigh, and I am proud and glad to say so [cheers], for it leaves the contest where it should rest on principle. Putnam, I judge from a speech of his which I hold in my hand and which I read in the Portland Argus of August 9. is very uneasy in regard to the charges that have been brought against him con cerning the very disadvantageous treaty in making, giving away, as I think, in large degree, the rights of American fishermen. I have read his speech with great interest, and I found it to be mainly in answer to some had made on the oresident, the secretary of state and the fisheries commission in connection with the treaty. I have never yet seen Senator Frye in any contest or antly able to take his own part. [Cheers.] So far as the controversy between himself and Mr. Putman is involved, it would be sheer presumption in me to say anything in behalf of our distinguished senate [Cheers.] I assure you from what I know season, [Cheers I But what interested me most in this speech of Mr. Putman's was three or four lines that oc-curred somewhat paranthetically, about the middle of his remarks. about the middle of his remarks.
"At this point," says the Argus, "Mr.
Putnam discussed several features of the
traity, showing the practical benefits
which our fishing fleet would derive from

the treaty." But the Argus did not think It worth while to mention what those points of Mr. Putnam's were. [Laughter and applause.] On all the points of criticism of Mr. Frye's speech Mr. Putnam was full of affluence, but just in a breathing spell, or as Artemus Ward used to say, "At this point, desiring to rest my voice, I will tell you a little story." [Laughter.] So about the time that Mr. Putnam got half way in his speech he seems to have But the Argus did not think So about the time that Mr. Putnam got half way in his speech he seems to have needed a little rest and told all these advantages to the American fishing fleet, which he did not seem to include in his regular speech and which the Argus did not seem to deem worth hid not seem to deem worth while reporting. [Laughter and applianse.] Well, now, if there is anything in this question at all, if there is anything in the world about which the American people are concerned today touching this fishery puestion, it is the interest of the fishing. greeting, it is the interest of the fishing fleet and that is the very point which the voters of Maine, before whom Mr. Putnam appears as a candidate, are desirous to have him explain. For we believe—by we, I mean those opposed to the treaty—that it is a complete abandonment of the whole fishing interests of the United States, and I may myself following the example of fishing interests of the United States, and I may myself, following the example of Senator Frye, at some future period of this campaign take occasion to show the grounds of my charge. [Great applause]. I will promise you, if I do, I will not limit myself a small three line parenthises in the middle of a paragraph. [Great applause]. On Monday of last week as the passengers on the steamer in which I was crossing the Atlantic arose from breakfast, there was suddenly one of the rumors that float in which I was crossing the Atlantic arose from breakfast, there was suddenly one of the rumors that float with wonderful swiftness even over the largest of steamers, that they were in the midst of a fishing fleet. We had come to the banks of New Foundland during the night and as we rushed—those of us who were not seasick—to the deck we were surrounded by some twelve or fifteen sailors of a fishing party, partly French, partly Canadian and more largely American. The sea was rough, so much so that at least half of the passengers were very seriously disturbed with the most unpleasant sensations known to human nature [Laughter]. But those of us who could get on deck—and I will honestly confess that I was not one of the swiftest myself—beheld in this rough sea the fishermen in their small boats, their little dores that were not more than fifteen feet long out on those waves that seemed to those on the steamer to be rolling half the height of this great room and they were taking up their trawis with as little concern as a Maine farmer would mow his hay in July, and there was one burst of admiration on that steamer on the daring and heroism and the spleador of the brayery that

that steamer on the daving and heroism and the splendor of the bravery that would risk life in a contest with such angry elements [Great applause.] I said to myself then, and as I say to you now, that in my judgment the United States

would dishonor itself for all time if by any negotiation, or for any consideration, it should surrender one jot or one title of these gallant, generous and brave men.

these gallant, generous and brave men.
[Great applause.]

After Mr. Blaine came Hon. Warner Miller, of New York. He opened by saying: "Four years ago, by mistakes, the country lest one of the greatest statesmen the world had ever known.
[Applause.] During the last four years they have been watching the doings of the party in power, and are prepared to call its acts in question." Mr. Miller then devoted himself to the tariff question.

The meeting then broke up, and at 7:30 Mr. Blaine started home, leaving a large evening meeting to be addressed by Congressman Reed and others.

CURTIS AND GREER.

The American Party's Nominees for President and Vice-President.

NIGHT SESSION. WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—This evening the New York and California and other del-

The majority report of the committee on platform and resolutions was adopted, It tayors the abolition of the naturalization laws, demands that no criminals, paupers or insane persons shall be allowed to immigrate, and that in order to become an immigrant to the United States a man must satisfy the consul at States a man must satisfy the consul at the port from which he wishes to sail that he does not come under the prohibited clauses, and must pay a per capita tax to the consul before sailing. It declares in favor of prohibiting the immigration of all persons not in sympathy with the gov-ernment of the United States; against alien ownership of land; in favor of tree technical school for American children and in favor of the expenditure of the surand in layor of the expenditure of the sur-plus for the building fortifications and naval vessels.
At 10 o'clock Chairman Wigginton an-

houses that nominations for a candidate for president of the United States were in order. Ex-Goverhor Sharp, in a brief speech, placed in nomination James S. Neziey, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Watts, of Maryland, nominated Abraham S. Hewitt, of New York, His Abraham S. Hewitt, of New York. His uncomplimentary references to the British lion, the fisheries treaty and Grover Cleveland were greeted with hisses from some of the members of the New York delegation. Judge Church, of New York, placed in nomination James L. Curtis, of New York. The California delegation seconding Mr. Hewitt's nomination as did also the District of Columbia. New York seconded the nomination of Mr. Curtis. The result of the first ballot:

General Curtis was declared the nor great cheering.
Judge James N. Greer was then unani-

nously nominated for vice president, and the convention adjourned sine die. The belting delegations which left the envention hall this afternoon, met at the Enbitt house this evening and elected Hobart C. Taylor, ex-chairman of the Chi-cago delegation, chairman, and J. Frank Peterson, of Pennsylvania, secretary. There were present full, or nearly full delegations were present thit, or dearly full delegations from Illinois, Madie, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachuseits, Louisiana, Ver-mont, Virginia, Maryland, Mississippi, South Carolina, Alabama, Florida and Delaware, one from Ohio and one from New York. Resolutions were adopted de useing the convention as packed and worthy the confidence of the American

TRAGEDY OVER A FEW PEACHES.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 15.—Samuel strambler, colored, residing in Tullahoma, a small town sixty miles south of this city, on the line of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railway, was shot and almost stantly killed this morning by Alfred Smart, his brother-in-law. Smart, who is the janitor of the normal school at Tulla-bouna, went to the residence of Strambler with the intention of obtaining some peaches from Strambler's trees. While stacking the fruit down with a heavy stick Smart was ordered by Strambler to stop. The command was not obeyed, and Strambler, rushing upon Smart took the stick from him and attempted to strike him. Smart then shot Strambler. The latter turned, ran about wenty feet, fell ing to kill the immates, forced them to fice. He than disappeared in a neighboring thicket. As soon as the fact of the killing was known an officer started in pursuit of Smart, and in a short time overtook him and compelled him to surrender. Smart, who was compatible to when I alighted at Greenshop I found a when I alighted at Greenshop I found a

BER 15-WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 .- After the adjournment of the Repulican senatorial caucus at 11:30 tonight Senator Allison the tariff. We propose to finish the fish-cries treaty right away. Any appropriations bills which may be awaiting action will then be taken up and dispensed of. When these are out of the way, Senator Chandler's Jackson, Miss, outrage resolution will be brought forward, and its likely that there will be a debate upon the elective franchise in the south generally. Bills for the admission of North Dakota, Wash-ington territory and Montana into the union of states will next be in order. I by that time the tariff bill should not b by that time the tarin bill should not be ready for consideration in the senate, other bills will be taken up to fill in the interim, and an opportunity will be given the Democrats to pass some bills in which they may be specially interested. He thought

Boston, Mass., Aug. 15.—The German barkentine Balthasar, Captain Johnson, arrived here Sunday from Corento via Juan de Sur. In investing rumors of the horrible condition of her crew, a reporter boarded the vessel yesterday at her anchorvery sick with scurvy. They said they had no fresh provisions for two months, having been fed, despite their protests, on sait mean and that no lime juice, vinegar or anything else no lime juice, vinegar or anything else which to mitigate the horrors of the disease had been given them, as required by law. One man, Ferdinand Telegimeire, is in a terrible state, his legs having turned black in many places. In another case the victim's teeth have dropped out and a part of his cheek has rotted away. Capt. Johnson refused to talk beyond saving that the food of the crew was the same as his own, and that he could clear himself before the German consul. before the German consul-

ATCHISON, Aug. 15,-W. A. Hoge, who keeps a boarding house, has had K. C.

Goodwin arrested for running away with his wife and debauching her. The woman, Ida Hoge, has also been taken into cus tody for sharing in the crime. The woman gave bond, but Goodwin, being a woman gave bond, but Goodwin, being a stranger, was sent to jail in default of \$500 bail. Goodwin has been in Atchison only two weeks, but he appears to have completely won the affections of the woman, who deserted her husband and free children.

HARTWIG CHOSEN. St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 15.—The Republicans of the Fourth district, nominated Major H. R. W. Hartwig for congress to

Long Branch, N. J., Aug. 15.—The Republican clubs of the state of New Jersey held a convention today at Asbury park. Two thousand delegates composed the

UNFORTUNATE COLONISTS. Little Encouragement for American Emigrants to Mexico.

El Paso, Tex., Aug. 15.—The promising colony of Las Polomas, in northern Chi-huahua, established by a wealthy syndicate, headed by Louis Hulter, the Mexican Concersisare, is in a fair way of being abandoned on account of the difficulties thrown in its way by the custom collector, as Ascension, the official site of the nearest custom house, is seventy-five miles distant The collector is Plutarch Enriquez, and he seems to be doing his utmost to keep Ameri can immigration out of the country can immigration out of the country. It is said that he has orders to the contrary from Secretary Dublan, of the treasury department, but that he disregarded them. The new colony at Las Polomas is dependent upon American importations for all the necessaries of life, but, although it is only four miles south of the line and only forty miles from Deming, N. M., he insists that all importations for Las Polomas shall first be carried to his office at Ascension, seventy-five miles beyond egations which remained in possession of the hall adopted a plan of representation, New York to have thirty-eight votes, or one for ever two delegates present, and the other delegate present one each.

The majority report of the committee on The majority report of the committee on the remainded the results of the results and the results and the results are results and the results and the results are results order. He could easily station a deputy at Las Polomas and have all customs business transacted there as well as at Ascension, but he has made this order, it is charged, simply to break up American immigration. Consequently, the colonies that had already settled at Las Polomas have been compelled to leave the inhospitable customs district and have withdrawn to the international boundary line, where they are encamped on American soil. Some have gone to Deming. A surveying party in command of Chief Engineer Weber, which had already commenced work on the line of the newly projected Sonora, Sinola & Chihunhua road, is also encamped on the line, not daring to cross into Mexico. Another surveying party, destined for the Sonora part of the line, has returned to Deming, afraid to venture into Mexico. A large outfit, with ranch supplies, belonging to Dr. Bolton, an extensive owner of Chihunhua lands, passed the boundary line, and on hearing of the tyranical and extorting conduct of the collector, at tempted to return to American soil, but were forcibly prevented by the customs guards and compelled to go to the collector.

were forcibly prevented by the customs guards and compelled to go to the collector's office, eighty miles distant. There they were told they would have twenty-four hours to leave the country or all their goods would be confiscated. They made their way as best they could to Paso del Norte, from where they sent formal com-plaint of the outrage committed upon them to the authorities at the City of Mex-

G. A. R. RATES. St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 15,-W. H. Dixon, sistant general passenger agent of the Milwaukee, laughs at the idea that there will be a break of any sort in the G. A. R. rates. There have been rumors of a still deeper cut, and railroad officials have portentiously shaken their heads and shrugged their shoulders in a depressing dubious fashion whenever the subject has been mentioned. These little external expressions of a pretty well defined for strengthen the belief that there will be

strengthen the belief that there will be a sudden drop.
"I don't believe a word of it," said Mr. Dixon. "I have heard runnors of that kind, but they strike me as being all bosh. Just look at it. The Milwaukee has announced a rate of \$14.25 for the round thip with the guaranty that should the rate be lower when the time arrives the current rate will apply regardless of everything. We shall carry five cars from Calfornia, one car each from Oregon, Washington and Montana, and the commanderin-chief and suite occupying five coaches. in-chief and suite occupying five coaches.
The Minnesota & Northwestern will carry
the department of Minnesota. That has
all been arranged. Now, if the other
roads make an effort to cut the rate below roads make an effort to cut the rate below Ic a mile, which is the lowest rate they can afford to do business, it will be because of malice or envy. Should they do it, it would be for the purpose of making us carry the excursionists at a low figure and bear the burden, while they sell merely to a few outsiders to whom the rate will be an advantage in other respects. I don't believe there is a passenger agent in the city so reckless as to demoralize rates just for amusement."

his lips would adjourn the house instantly. After the appointment of the usual com-What Mr. Cox means is best explained by the following statement made by him to a bling the report of the committee on reso-Herald reporter today:
"Last Thursday," began Mr. Cox, "I

overtook him and compelled him to sur-render. Smart, who was committed to jail, laughed and talked freely about the killing and claimed that it was done in self-defense. large crowd in attendance who insisted upon my addressing them. I spoke for about thirty minutes to a responsive audience. When the Jacksonville train came in and we started north again, I noticed we had fallen among the most scared and most forlorn looking people on earth. Suddenly I heard one man propose to an other that they should go forward, but his friend replied that they would not be per-mitted to. This rather surprised me till I mitted to. This rather surprised me till I found upon inquiry that the majority of my fellow passengers were flying from the plague stricken city of Jacksonville. They were all bound for New York and I imagine that half of them are carrying the germs of yellow fever in their systems. That is what I meant in saying that a word from me would adjourn the house, but out of regard for the feelings of my colleagues I will forhear to speak of it." colleagues I will forbear to speak of it.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.-Surgeon General Hamilton has received a telegram from the secretary of the state board of health at Wilmington, N. C., saving there are no cases of yellow fever in that city, but there is a suspicious case three miles from Goldsboro, 34 miles from Wilming-

shows three new cases, deaths and 23 pa-tients under treatment. There have been 28 cases to date and four deaths.

Dr. Wall announces one suspicious case and one death at Tampa and no sickness at Plant City. Telegrams from Waycross, Ga., say there are five men engaged in fumigating the mails here.

Jacksenville, Fla., Aug. 15.—The weather is damp and sultry this morning excellent weather for the syread of values. excellent weather for the spread of yel-low fever, yet no new cases have been re-ported up to noon. The city is being put in a thorough sanitary condition and along the river is as sweet and clean as a hay field. Confidence in stamping out the fever or kesping it in very narrow bounds is increasing. No pains or expense will be spared to control the situation.

THE WORLD'S Y. M. C. A STOCKHOLM, &ug. 15.-The eleventh con sociation of the world convened in this city today. Dr. Von Scheele was elected president and Mr. George Williams, of London Count Bernstorff, of Berlin, and Mr. Lucian Warner, of New York, vice vice presidents. The report of the world's committee was presented. It shows what committee was presented. It shows what has been done in the four years since the Berlin convention. It has grown very largely in Germany, Switzerland, Holland, Norway and Sweden, and under the fostering one of American friends the work in Paris and France is making rapid progress. There are now 3,304 associations, a growth of nearly 1,000 since the last report. The report of the work in America showed that the value of association property has increased since 1884 from about \$2,000,000 to \$7,000,000, and the number of secretaries from less than 400 to nearly

ecretaries from less than 400 to nearly

THE HAYTIAN GOVERNMENT OVER THROWN. LONDON, Aug. 15.—A dispatch from Port AuPrince says that the revolution has been successful and that the govern-ment has been overthrown. The president has taken refuge on an Euglish steamer. SPORTING NEWS. AT KANSAS CITY.

AT CINCINNATE

Cincinnati ... 10021003 - 7
Baltimore ... 100010000003 - 3
Base Hits-Cincinnati 11. Baltimore, 3.
Errors-Cincinnati 12. Baltimore 3.
Batteries-Viau and Baldwin, Cunningham and Gautz. AT BOSTON.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Errors-Indianapolis 2, Phildelphia 1. Batteries-Boyle and Myers, Casey and

AT ST. LOUIS. Base hits—St. Louis 6, Cleveland 4, Errors—St. Louis 2, Cleveland 1, Batteries—Hudson and Boyle, Bakely AT LOUISVILLE.

THE RACES. AT SARATOGA.

Three-fourths mile, Redight won in 1:20; Miss Flood second, Rollin Hawley third. One and one-eighth miles, Bopeep won in 2:05%; Joseph second, Strathspry One mile, Banjo won in 1:49%; Amos second, Beli Wood third. One mile and seventy yards, Letretia won in 1:54 4; Red Stone second, Una B

Thirteen-sixteenths of a mile, Burr Oak won in 2:213; Judge Griffith second, Jim Murphey third.

AT BRIGHTON BEACH. Three fourths mile, Bill Bond won in :16%; Red Nett second, Barbara third. One and one-eighth miles, Orlando and Poet ran a dead heat, Kristone third; Or-

lando won in 20414.

In run off, three-fourths mile, Kink won in 1:1744; Frolic second, Sweety third.

Seven-eights mile, Jim Clare won in 1:30; Bertie W second, Boodle third.

ROSS AND WHEELER AGAIN. DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 15.-The Demoratic state convention today renominated Gov. L. S. Ross and Lieutenant Governor Wheeler by acclamation

MAINE SHAKINGS.

WINTHEOP, Me., Aug. 15.—One of the nost severe earthquake shocks ever felt in this vicinity occurred at 8:20 last evening. A report like the discharge of a heavy cannon, continuing thirty seconds, shook the earth violently, shaking buildings and rattling dishes and furniture. A second shock was felt about midnight, somewhat lighter but of the same duration.

NEBRASKA PROHIBITIONISTS. OMAHA, Aug. 15.—The Prohibition state onvention assembled here this afternoon. Fifty-three counties were represented. A. G. Wolfenbarger, of Lincoln, was made permanent chairman. The afternoon ses-sion was devoted to hearing county re-ports. Tonight the delegates paraded the streets, after which ex-Governor St. John delivered an address

MINNESOTA DEMOCRATS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Congressman
Sunset Cox says one little sentence from state convention met here this morning. St. PAUL, Aug. 15.-The Democratic mittees a recess was taken. On reassemlutions was received. It endorses Cleve-land and Thurman, the Mills bill and the Australian system of voting. mainly with state affairs. Hon. E. N. Wilson, of Minneapolis, was nominated for governor and the convention adjourned in some confusion until tomorrow.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15 .- Further advices regarding the volcanic eruptions in Japan state that the small villages of Kishizawa, Akimoto and Hosono, in Hinokibara Yura, were covered with sand and ashes and the site on which they stood is thrown into a mountain. The number of persons buried in these villages is entirely unknown, but it is believed that no one there escaped alive. The following villages suffered most: At Neria forty-live residences were destroyed and twelve persons killed; at Shibuya seventeen residences were destroyed and twenty persons killed; and twenty persons killed; and wounded; at Nagazaki twenty-live residences were destroyed and ninety-eight persons killed; at Horeki thirty-seven residences were destroyed and no one was killed, as the people had fled. ashes and the site on which they stood is

If you decide to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla. do not be induced to take any other medi-

Loss of Your Pencil.

To prevent the loss of your pencil through having it slip from your pocket, put a rubber hand around one end. Th rubber clings to the lining of the pocket with tenacity enough to prevent the pencil from falling or being jostled from the pocket, yet not enough to make its intentional removal at all inconvenient, The rubber also comes in handy some-times as an eraser.—"C. L. B." in The

Curious woodpeckers are those in Cahfornia. They will dig out hundreds of holes in the bark of a pine tree, as round and smooth as if bored by an auger, and in every hole they will hammer an acorn, big end out, and hammer it so tightly you can scarcely pull it out. Why they do this no one knows. The woodpecker has not given his reasons and man cannot find out.—Prentice Mulford in New York

Americans have the good habit of go-ing to college. It is said, as to the learned nations, that in this country one man in every 200 takes a college education; in Germany one in every 213; in England one in every 500, and in Scotland one in every 600. The grade of general intel-ligence is higher in the United States than in any other country on the globe.

Well supported is said to be the theory that many deaths were caused by suffo cation in last winter's blizzards in the

Seaweed is now made into paper which cannot be torn and which takes the place Electric light in cakes of ice is

Nothing succeeds like another man's

povelty for the illumination of belirooms

mission between the morning and after-noon services in the "Sabbath day houses." These houses, according to a description published in Sanford's "His-tory of Connecticut," were small log structures, twenty-five feet long, ten broad, and one story high. A chimney in the middle divided the whole space into two rooms, for the use of the two families who united in building the house. The furniture consisted of a few chairs, a table, plates, dishes, and some utensils for warming cooked food. On

In winter, on Sunday morning, before girls managed to keep warm during the

ice the family hurried back to the warm room of the Sabbath house, where they took their dinner and drank their cider from a pewter mug. Thanks were then returned and the review of the sermon began. If the sermon failed to furnish sufficient matter to occupy the hour, a chapter in the Bible was read, or a few passages from a religious book. Singing and prayer sent them to the afternoon service in a devotional frame of mind, at the conclusion of which they returned to the Sabbath day house, extinguished the fire, locked the door and started for home. - Youth's Companion.

Josephine's Ultra Luxurious Habits. The Empress Josephine, the great Napoleon's wife, was a woman of the most ultra luxurious habits. Four to six times a day did she change her dress, and she never twice assumed any plain gown. Her weekly allowance of stockings was four dozen of silk in summer, and in winter two dozen of French silk hose and three dozen of the finest English cotton stockings. As for gloves and shoes, Mme. Bonaparte used up three dozen pairs a week, and she never wore any stockings that had been washed, nor donned more than once the same pair of gloves or shoes. The lace frills of her chemises cost \$10 apiece. Every three months she exchanged her diamonds and other jewels, or had them newly set, according to the mutations of fashion.

Once a month, too, all the domestics in Josephine's household received fresh liveries, and every thirty days her wardrobe was divided among her maids of honor. Of these toilets the court lady had four, with an equal number of sets of jewelry-one for the Tuileries, one for St. Cloud, one for Malmaison and one for traveling. By touching certain springs she could command for her bath what perfumes her caprice required to mix with the water, the reservoirs always containing 12,000 francs' worth of the finest odors. By touching other springs a whole gallery of pictures and prints of a gay and vivacious character made its appearance, and when she wished to leave her bath she had but to touch a bell, when, by a mechanical contrivance, she was lifted into an elegant moderately warmed and perfumed bed, where she was nicely dried. Then, by another mechanical contrivance, she was lifted on to a splendid elastic sofa, which glided into the adjoining boudoir.—Once a Week.

Chinese Dog Skin Industry

The rearing of dogs for their skins is pursued in China just as sheep farming is in Australia. There are thousands of small dog and goat farms scattered over the northern districts of Manchuria and Mongolia. Nature has provided a mag-nificent protection to withstand the cold of these northern latitudes, where the thermometer (Fahrenheit) goes down to 25 degs. below zero-that is, 57 degs. of frost-and it is doubtful if the dog skins in any other part of the world are to be compared with those that come from Manchuria or Mongolia, either in size, length of hair or quality. The fur is at its best during the winter, and the dog is killed before the thaw sets in, which is effected, not by the knife, which might injure the fur, but by strangulation.

It is difficult to understand how the farmers can rear the animals for the price they obtain for the hides. To proride a well made dog skin rug at least eight animals must be slaughtered, which at three taels per rug of eighty inches by sixty-three inches would allow not quite fifty-five cents per dog, including the sewing, choosing, etc., for the skins must fairly match in color. The flesh, however, is no doubt used for human food; the market value thereof enters largely into the farm's profit and loss account. When a girl is married she receives perhaps six dogs as her dowry.-London

Called Her a "School Lady."

"Don't call me a school girl. I just hate it," said a little miss just fresh from a Toronto boarding school the other day. I thought of the discussion over the term 'shop girl," and of the preference some of the employes in our dry goods stores had expressed for the term "sales ladies." "Very well, my dear," said I, "I suppose you and the other little school ladies are real glad to have the summer holi-days come." The little minx looked puzzled, teased and finally disgusted, and for twenty-four hours I called her a "school lady," till she begged for mercy and for a return to the good old term, "school girl." I wonder if there are any little school ladies in Buffalo. - Buffalo

Generally speaking, the Indian is not as accurate a marksman as his white brother. He does not seem to understand how to use his gun sights to advantage. Still, he is far more success ful in hunting, as, being thoroughly con-versant with the habits and customs of

different animals, he displays great in-genuity and skill in planning his attack

and invariably brings down his game,-Objected to the Outburst A leading English judge is hard of hearing, and recently, it is said, there was frequent applause during the hearing of a case before him. He silenced it sevoutburst louder than ever, and in great indignation he exclaimed: "These demonstrations are most unseemly! If they continue I shall have the court cleared at

once!" But the noise the judge had

heard was a peal of thunder from a storm

a shelf were a Bible and two or three religious books. starting for church, the mother of the family put up food for dinner, not for-getting a jug of cider. The family rode in a large two horse sleigh, stopped at the Sabbath house, kindled a fire and then went into the cold meeting house. where the minister preached in an overcoat, with a muffler about his neck and mittens on his hands. The women carried heated stones in their muffs, and the men drew bags over their feet. No chronicler informs us how the boys and

long service.

At the conclusion of the morning serv-

Without Stove or Range. rude but serviceable contrivance, within the means of most families. The coarsely ground flour is kneaded with water into mass of stiff dough, covered with a piece of muslin and set away.

they eat, because they have been defiled

lota, or metal cup, filled with water is placed by his side, and the women bring the food and serve it out to their lords and masters. In the hot season a woman twirls one of the huge fans, or punkahs, in a very deft manner, creating a little breeze in the close hot room. When the much sickness and not a few ensualties men have finished and cone out to take their usual whiffs at the hookab, the seed swallowing? women bring in the rest of the food and

eat their breakfast by themselves. or range, and generally without even a chimney. Two or three sets of chulhas, which are merely little standards built of moderate bunch of grapes—they make brick or mud, are in one corner of a little kitchen. The little kettles rest upon them. Fires of small sticks are kindled in these chulhas whenever wanted, the food is cooked quickly, and the fire immediately extinguished. Flat cakes, flattened out in the hands, are made of the wheaten dough and baken on an iron plate over the fire, first on one side, then on the other. It is reckoned a nice accomplishment to do this "just right, e., to have the calles perfectly baked, but not burnt.

It is a significant fact that although even the faintest trace of Indian's blood predominates over that of the more effeminate yet conquering blood of Europeans, yet the pure blooded Indians have almost disappeared, while the half breeds now compose the Canadian tribes. The disappearance of the Indians must be due to some psychological influence rather than to any adverse material conditions. Even here, under the best attainable relations with civilization and the least possible change of habits, they are di-

Every one went to church in the colonial days of New England. Parofiles living at a distance from the meeting house came prepared to spend the intermission between the morning and afternoon services in the "Sabbath de-



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FOOD IN NORTHERN INDIA

Women Who Work the Mill - Cooking Wheat is the chief food in Northern India, although rice and coarser grains are also largely used. Very early in the morning "the sound of the grinding is heard" in the houses of the natives. Some woman, a servant, a widow, or the mother of the family is grinding wheat for the day's consumption. Sometimes two women work the mill, which is a

Meanwhile the men, having repeated the prayer to the sun at the exact moment of its rising, go to their daily avo-cations. The children, if they wish, receive a little food that was left over from the dinner of the previous evening, and go to school or to play in the court fard. women make the rooms tidy, bathe and dress, and await the return of the men. About noon they come, bathe by the well in the court yard, and perform worship by placing a little food or a flower before the family idol, burning a little incense, and muttering a few prayers, after which they repair to the place set apart and consecrated to the acred act of eating. They sit on the floor with their knees near the chest wearing only a single garment wrapped about them, which they wash themselves so that it shall not be contaminated by the touch of a man of low caste. Their other garments must not be worn when

A metal plate is given to each man, a

serve stewed vegetables or a pulse, called dal, highly seasoned and enriched with ghi, or boiled butter, or oil. Their only beverage is cold water. They use no china, glass, spoons, knives, forks or chopsticks. They convey food to the mouth with the right hand alone, using pieces of the flat cakes as spoons to scoop up the stewed pulse. At the evening meal they have a little more variety; rio in some form, perhaps, with a curry of fish or vegetables, and a dessert of fruit or sweetmeats. They are extremely fond of sweetmeats, and have them in great flour, butter, coccanut and other fruit. Some kinds are very good; but most of

Some women smoke the hookah, and all of them chew pan a large portion of the time. This is composed of beteinut, a little shell lime, cardamon seeds, etc., wrapped in a pungent leaf. After chewing this awhile a blood red juice escapes, which colors the teeth and mouth in a very unpleasant manner.-Mrs. E. J. Humphrey in Demorest's Magazine.

or two die in a place any one else who is menn, acts mean and a conger, he reem indisposed thinks he also is to die, and the others gather about and express the hight is on his forehead; he is as good as same opinion. Those writers err who assert that meanity and deformity are unsert that meaning the best and better than the most of his kind. Keep out of deitd—Chicago Jour-

stition that an evil spirit is taking possession of such persons, to change them into a supernatural creature that will wander about the woods and der our men. They therefore strangle the demented and many of the ill formed .- C. H. Farnham in

Feeding Young Fish.

Mr. F. Lugrin, of Geneva, has discove ered a method of feeding young fish of the trout and salmonoid varieties. Great fficulty has hitherto been experienced in carrying the young fish through the first year of their existence, the artificial food not being sufficiently nutritious, often costly and involving constant care and attention. Mr. Logrin's invention consists in a material which, when spread on the bottom of a tank, spontaneously produces myriads of minute organisms (daplinia, cyclops, limnas, etc.) When one tank is depleted the fish are driven off to another pasture similarly prepared. The first tank, at the end of a few weeks, is again swarming with organic life.

Explosive Naphtha Gas.

Two German experimenters find that the illuminating power of naphtha gas is reduced one-half by 20 per cent. of air. The mixture becomes explosive when it contains from about five to eighteen volnmes of air to one of gas. - Arkansav

Danger in Small Fruits.

Can people swallow seeds and the pits of fruit with impunity? It is a topic that may be more important than others. of more apparent weight. The elightest amount of physiological knowledge might be supposed to bar the swallowing of cherry stones, yet a young woman died in this neighborhood the other day from peritonitis, caused by such indulgences. This violent form of seed swallowing, however, may be considered as a little apart from the real inquiry, since it is not exactly common, though doubtless are cau ed by it. But what of smalle

It is not the size of these foreign sub stances that is the consideration, but They cook without the aid of a stove their bulk when swallowed in quantity. quite a formidable showing-yet they are, all the same, swallowed in esting the grapes, and possibly pack in the stomach or bowels an entirely indigestible mass of woody fiber. As to yet smaller seeds the process is precisely similar, de-pending only on the quantity of such enten. The seeds of blackberries are enormous in size and quantity compared with the pulp, and in eating a comfortably large saucerful of this fruit, one swallows the equivalent in seeds of those of a large portion of grapes, or of a number of cherry stones. But are we, then, to bar small fruits as a diet? Scarcely, but more prudence can be exercised. They should be eaten in moderation, early in the day rather than at night. The rejoinder may be made that this stony dissipation has been going on for ages; so it has, and much mischlef has undoubtedly marched hand in hand with

it. It is clear, at least, that persons with impaired alimentary organs should make the works of those parts as easy as possible, and not load them with quantities of indigestible matter. - Philadelphia Tela

As to the young men in business efaployments, their way to success—to rise in rank, to become managers and finally owners—is briefly but aptly de-scribed by Mr. O. W. Potter. The clerk or other employe who is always a little ahead of time, rather than behind time, at his deak or other post of duty—who hingers instead of hostening as the signal to "knock off" comes—who takes less instead of more than his time at lunch, during off hours and during weathers—who durant with his come allocations who always gets his own allotted tasks dock and volunteers to "job around" a little extra or to help others—who puts his mind and energies into his laber—the industrious, assiduous, prompt, willing and ambitious employs, is the one who gains his em-ployers' confidence and affections, who is intrusted with responsibilities, who receives promotion, and who, at length, carries into business of his own the thrift and success which he had dis-played in the business of others. Such men do not fail.

Do not run into dobt. This is the possible change of habits, they are diminishing about as fast as our abused tribes. Scrofula and smallpox are their most common diseases, and they injure their health by unnecessary exposure, overloading on the carries, inordinate feasting and fasting, and excessive labor in running down reindeer and smoose; and their losses are not made up by their small families.

Sickness is much dreaded, and if one is not run into dobt. This is the warning which all who discuss the subject give to young men. The employe or man in business who lives within his income and independent citizen. He who owes a dobt is a size. The debter who cannot pay, or dislikes to pay, crawls, he is in bondage; he has a master; he may be insulted and cannot return it. small families.

Sickness is much dreaded, and if one he becomes a liar and a dodger; he feels